



**Appendix:**  
**NBO Statistics – November 2022**

# 1. Macroeconomic Overview

**Table 1. Macroeconomic overview I**

Country	GDP %-change*	Real GDP %-change**	Inflation %-change***	Unemployment rate, %****
<b>Denmark</b>	3.90	4.9	11.10	2.7
<b>Finland</b>	3.20	3.0	8.41	7.30
<b>Sweden</b>	4.10	5.1	10.25	6.90
<b>Iceland</b>	7.30	4.4	5.93	4.30
<b>Norway</b>	4.00	3.9	7.65	3.50

Note: \* Change on a year ago as of Q4 2021 for Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland and Q2 2022 for Sweden, Iceland and Denmark. \*\* Yearly change for 2021. \*\*\* Change on a year ago of Apr. 2022. for Norway, Iceland, Denmark and Sweden and of Mar. 2021 for Finland\*\*\*\* As of August 2022. Total percentage of labour force.

Source: Eurostat|TEC00118, Eurostat|tec00115.

<https://data.oecd.org/unemp/unemployment-rate.htm>.

GDP: Iceland 2022 Q2 <https://www.statice.is/>, Denmark

**Table 2. Macroeconomic overview II**

Country	CA balance % of GDP	Budget Balance % of GDP*	Short-term int. rate %**	Long-term int. rate, %***
<b>Denmark</b>	13.9	1.2	-0.21	0.57
<b>Finland</b>	-9	-2.1	-0.45	1.18
<b>Sweden</b>	2.4	0.1	-0.22	0.82
<b>Iceland</b>	-4.3	-5.4	3.61	5.08
<b>Norway</b>	22.2	20.3	1.27	2.72

Note: \* Estimated GDP in 2022. \*\* Three months interbank offer rate as of September 2022 for Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden and August 2022 for Norway. \*\*\* Ten years governmental bonds as of September 2022 for Finland, Sweden and Norway and August 2022 for Denmark and Iceland.

Source: [https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/GGXCNL\\_NGDP@WEO/DNK/NOR/SWE/FIN/ISL](https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/GGXCNL_NGDP@WEO/DNK/NOR/SWE/FIN/ISL) and OECD|Finance - Interest rates and BOP\_GDP6\_Q\_custom\_3668521

## 2. Existing Housing Situation

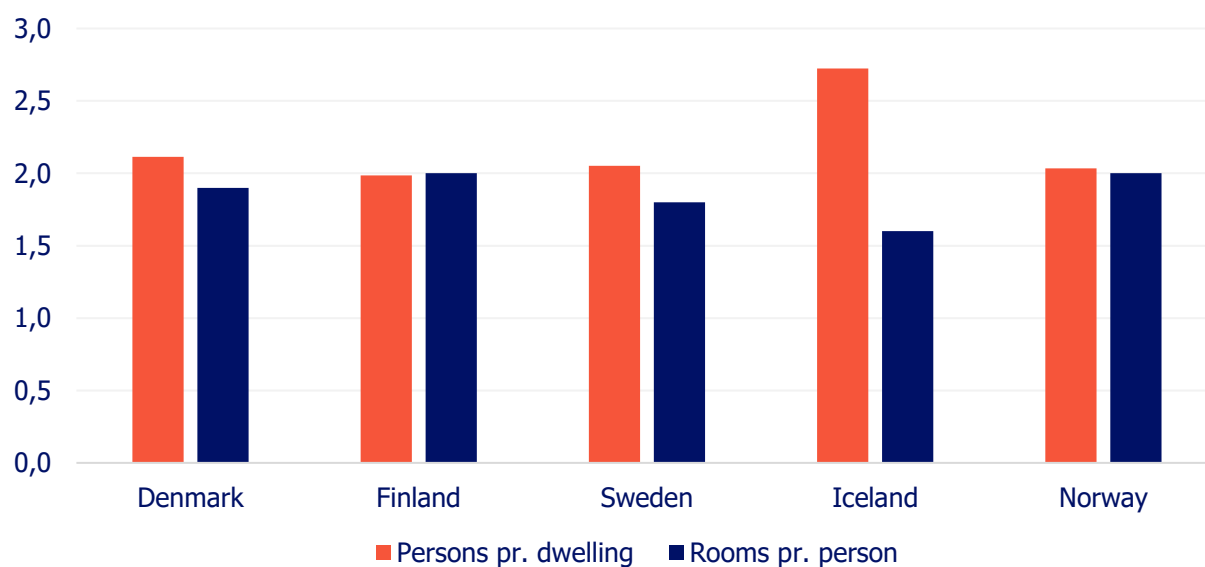
**Table 3. Dwellings by type**

Country	Number of dwellings	Houses, %	Apartment blocks, %	Other, %
Denmark	2,779,623	58%	40%	3%
Finland	2,793,636	51%	47%	2%
Sweden	5,096,007	42%	52%	7%
Iceland	138,182	48%	51%	1%
Norway	2,666,507	69%	25%	5%

*Note: Data for Denmark and Norway from 2022. Data for Sweden and Finland from 2021 and Iceland from 2018. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.*

*Sources: Statistics Denmark/BOL101, Statistics Norway/06265, Statistics Sweden/BO0104AG, Statistics Finland/116b. Statistics Iceland: Nordic Statistics Database|HOUS01.*

**Figure 1. Persons per dwelling and rooms per person**



*Note: Data about rooms per person from 2021. Data for populations from 2022. Data for numbers of dwellings from latest year available. Data for Denmark contain only dwellings with registered residents.*

*Sources: Eurostat|demo\_pjan, Eurostat| ilc\_lvho03 and Statistics Denmark/BOL101, Statistics Norway/06265, Statistics Sweden/BO0104AG, Statistics Finland/116b.*

**Table 4. Housing cost overburden and ownership**

Country	Housing cost overburden			Ownership		
	Cities	Towns and suburbs	Rural areas	Owner w/mortgage	Owner no mortgage	Tenant
<b>Denmark</b>	21.9	12.9	10.5	46.4	12.8	40.8
<b>Finland</b>	6.1	3.3	2.6	40.2	30.1	29.7
<b>Sweden</b>	10.6	6.8	7.5	51.7	13.2	35.51
<b>Iceland</b>	10.0	9.1	5.3	57.4	16.2	26.4
<b>Norway</b>	13.0	9.2	5.8	61.5	19.3	19.2

*Note: Housing cost overburden: Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Data for Denmark, Sweden and Finland from 2021, data for Norway from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018.*

*Source: Eurostat/ilc\_lvho07d and ilc\_lvho02.*

High housing burden in Denmark can potentially be partly explained by a high share of tenants in population as shown in Figure 2. On top of that Denmark has the highest population density in the city of Copenhagen and the region surrounding Copenhagen compared to the capital cities of other Nordic countries, see Figure 3 and Figure 4.

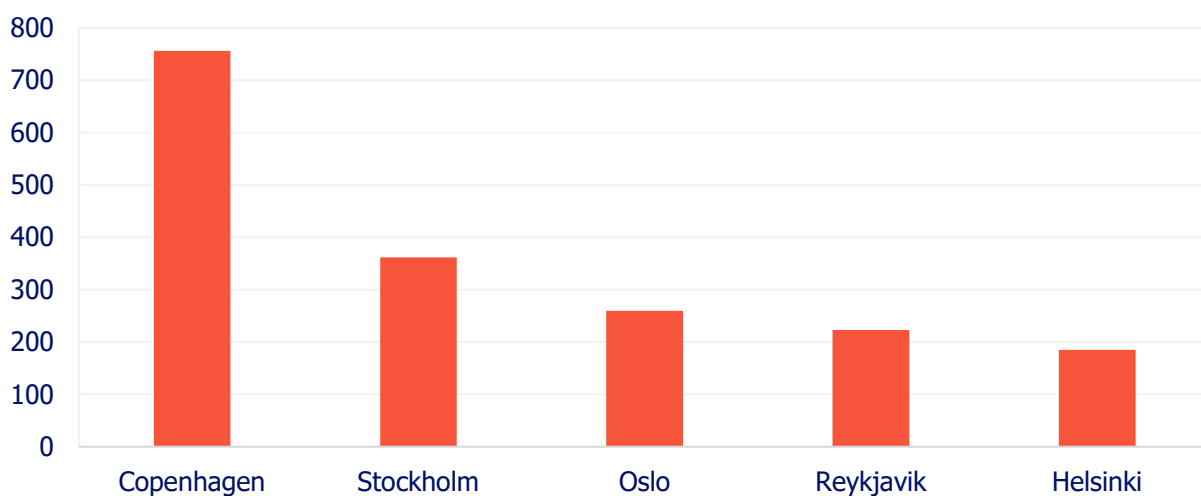
**Figure 2. Share of tenants in population**

*Note: Data for Denmark, Sweden and Finland from 2021, data for Norway from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018.*

*Source: Eurostat/ilc\_lvho02.*

**Figure 3. Population density by NUTS 2 region**

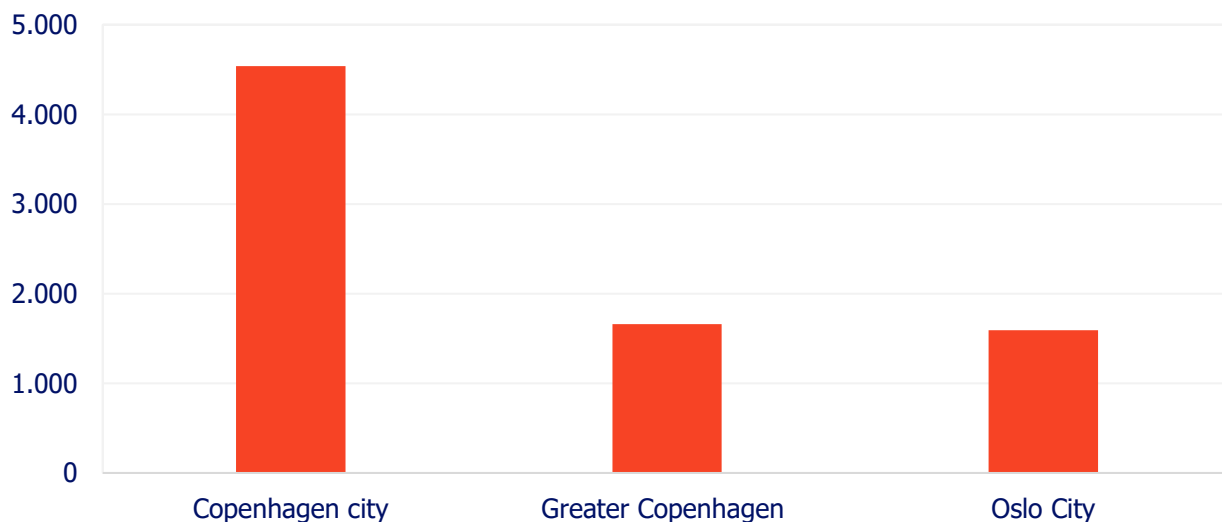
Pers. per sq. km



*Note: NUTS 2 regions presented in the figure are larger regions around the capital cities. Reykjavik by NUTS 3. See NUTS geographical classification here: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>. Data from 2019. Source: Eurostat/demo\_r\_d3dens.*

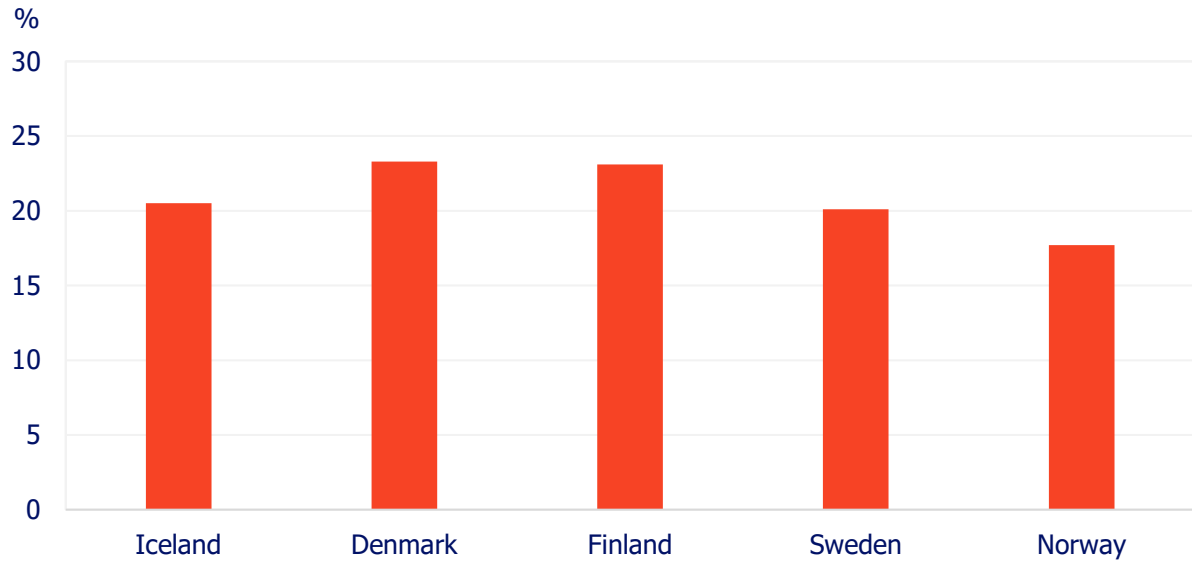
**Figure 4. Population density by NUTS 3 region**

Pers. per sq. km



*Note: See NUTS geographical classification here: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>. Data from 2019. Source: Eurostat/demo\_r\_d3dens.*

**Figure 5. Housing expenditure as % of disposable income**



*Note: Data is from the latest year available Data for Iceland is estimated.  
Source: OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2020.*

### 3. Living Conditions

**Table 5. Housing conditions**

Country	% in 2020	%-change over the past five years
<b>Dwelling with bad housing conditions</b>		
Denmark	16.8	4.3
Finland	4.5	2.3
Sweden	7.1	-7.8
Iceland	19.9	6.1
Norway	6.3	-7.4
<b>Occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in residence area</b>		
Denmark	7.0	-5.2
Finland	7.0	-4.1
Sweden	13.8	26.6
Iceland	2.8	27.3
Norway	4.1	-28.1
<b>Noise from neighbors or from the street</b>		
Denmark	18.2	10.3
Finland	14.1	20.5
Sweden	17.3	37.3
Iceland	11.1	-4.3
Norway	12.8	25.5

*Note: Dwelling with bad housing conditions is "a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor". Data from 2020 in comparison with 2015 and for Iceland from 2018 in comparison with 2013. Source: Eurostat\ ilc\_mdho01, sdg\_16\_20, ilc\_mddw01.*

## 4. Population

**Table 6. Population now and in the future**

Country	0-19 years	20-64 years	65+ years	0-19 years	20-64 years	65+ years
		%			%, in 2050	
<b>Denmark</b>	22.1	57.8	20.1	21.1	53.4	25.6
<b>Finland</b>	20.9	56.4	22.7	17.5	54.3	28.2
<b>Sweden</b>	23.3	56.7	20.1	21.8	54.8	23.5
<b>Iceland</b>	24.8	60.6	14.7	21.5	56.7	21.9
<b>Norway</b>	23.0	59.1	17.9	20.0	55.6	24.4

*Note: Population now data from 2021. Baseline population projection from 2019.  
Source: Eurostat\demo\_pjanind and proj\_19np.*

**Table 7. Demographic statistics**

Country	Population		Net migration	Total fertility	Life expectancy	Healthy life
	in 1,000	%-change	rate, %	rate	at birth, males	years at 65, males
<b>Denmark</b>	5,873	0.6	0.5	1.7	79.7	10.4
<b>Finland</b>	5,548	0.3	0.4	1.4	79.2	9.4
<b>Sweden</b>	10,452	0.7	0.5	1.7	80.6	15.4
<b>Iceland</b>	376	2.0	1.3	1.7	81.6	13.2
<b>Norway</b>	5,425	0.6	0.4	1.5	81.6	15.5

*Note: Population stock from 2022. Net migration rate from 2021. Total Fertility from 2019. Life expectancy at birth from 2020. Healthy life years at 65, males for Iceland from 2018.  
Source: Eurostat\demo\_pjan, demo\_gind, demo\_find, hlth\_hlye.*



## 5. Population, Income and Education

**Table 8. Highest education completed**

Country	Highest education completed		
	none, primary or lower-secondary %	upper- and post-secondary %	Tertiary %
<b>Denmark</b>	25.3	39.8	34.9
<b>Finland</b>	18.2	46.3	35.5
<b>Sweden</b>	20.1	40.1	39.7
<b>Iceland</b>	24.8	39.4	35.8
<b>Norway</b>	24.7	34.7	40.6

Note: Data from 2021 among the age group 15-64 years.  
Source: Eurostat\edat\_lfse\_03.

**Table 9. Poverty and income inequality**

Country	Population at risk		Gini-coefficient***
	of poverty, %*	of poverty or social exclusion, %**	
<b>Denmark</b>	12.3	15.9	27.0
<b>Finland</b>	10.8	16.0	25.7
<b>Sweden</b>	15.7	17.9	26.8
<b>Iceland</b>	8.8	11.0	23.2
<b>Norway</b>	12.7	15.9	25.3

Note: \* Cut-off point: 60% of median equivalized income after social transfers. \*\* Same cut-off for risk and poverty supplied with indicators for people reporting being constrained by the lack of resources and living in households with very low work intensity. See: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/t2020\\_50](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/t2020_50) for more details. \*\*\* Based on equivalized disposable income. Data for population at risk of poverty rate and Gini-coefficient for Denmark, Sweden and Finland from 2021, data for Norway from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018. Data for population at risk of poverty or social exclusion from 2020 and for Iceland from 2018.  
Source: Eurostat\ilc\_li02, ilc\_peps01 and ilc\_di12.

## 6. Environment and Energy

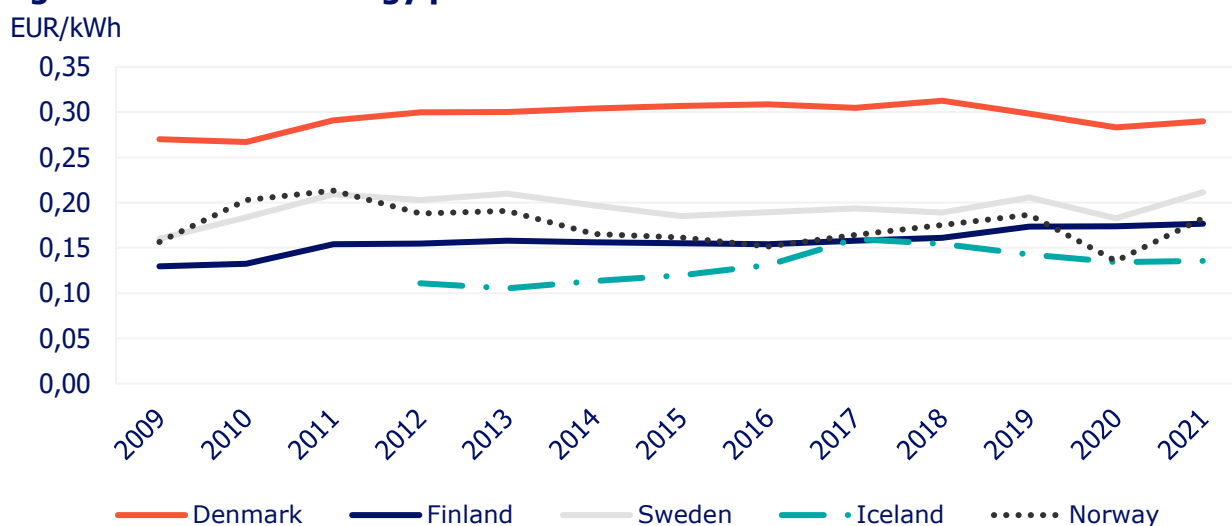
**Table 10. Energy, renewables and pollution**

Country	Renewables in energy consumption %	Energy cons. per pers. kg of oil equiv.*	Air pollution mg. per m3 **	Water quality, %***
Denmark	31.7	741	10.0	93
Finland	43.8	957	5.5	97
Sweden	60.1	695	5.8	97
Iceland	83.7	1316	6.4	97
Norway	77.4	824	6.7	98

Note: \* Consumption in households only. \*\* Weighted average of annual concentrations of particulate matters less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) in the air. \*\*\* Water quality is pct. of population satisfied with water quality. Data from 2020, data on air pollution and water quality from latest available year.

Source: Eurostat\|t2020\_31, sdg\_07\_20 (2020) and OECD, Better Life Index - Edition 2020.

**Figure 6. Electrical energy prices for households**



Note: Data for Iceland are available from 2012.

Source: Eurostat\|ten00117.

## 7. Political Situation

**Table 11. The latest elections**

Country	Turn-out*	Latest election**
Denmark	84%	01.11.2022
Finland	69%	14.04.2019
Sweden	84%	11.09.2022
Iceland	80%	25.09.2021
Norway	77%	13.09.2021

Note: \* Participation in pct. \*\* The latest date for national elections.

Sources: Nordic Statistics Database|ELEC01, data.val.se, stat.fin|120\_evaa\_102,

[https://policywatch.dk/nyheder/folketingsvalg\\_2022/article14547635.ece](https://policywatch.dk/nyheder/folketingsvalg_2022/article14547635.ece), Valgresultat.no, px.hagstofa.is.

**Table 12. Parties in government**

Denmark		Iceland		Sweden	
Party	Wing	Party	Wing	Party	Wing
Election results pending	Centre left (expected)	Left Green Movement	Centre left	The Moderate Party	Centre-right
		Independence Party	Centre-right	Christian Democratic Party	Centre-right
		Progressive Party	Centre right	The Liberal Party	Right
Finland		Norway			
Party	Wing	Party	Wing		
Social Democratic party	Centre left	Labour Party	Centre-left		
Centre Party	Centre right	Centre Party	Centre		
The Green League	Centre left				
Left Alliance	Left- wing				
Swedish People's Party	Centre				

Sources: <https://www.regeringen.dk/>, <https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/frontpage>, <https://www.regeringen.se/>, <https://www.government.is/>, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/id4/>.

## 8. Financial Indicators

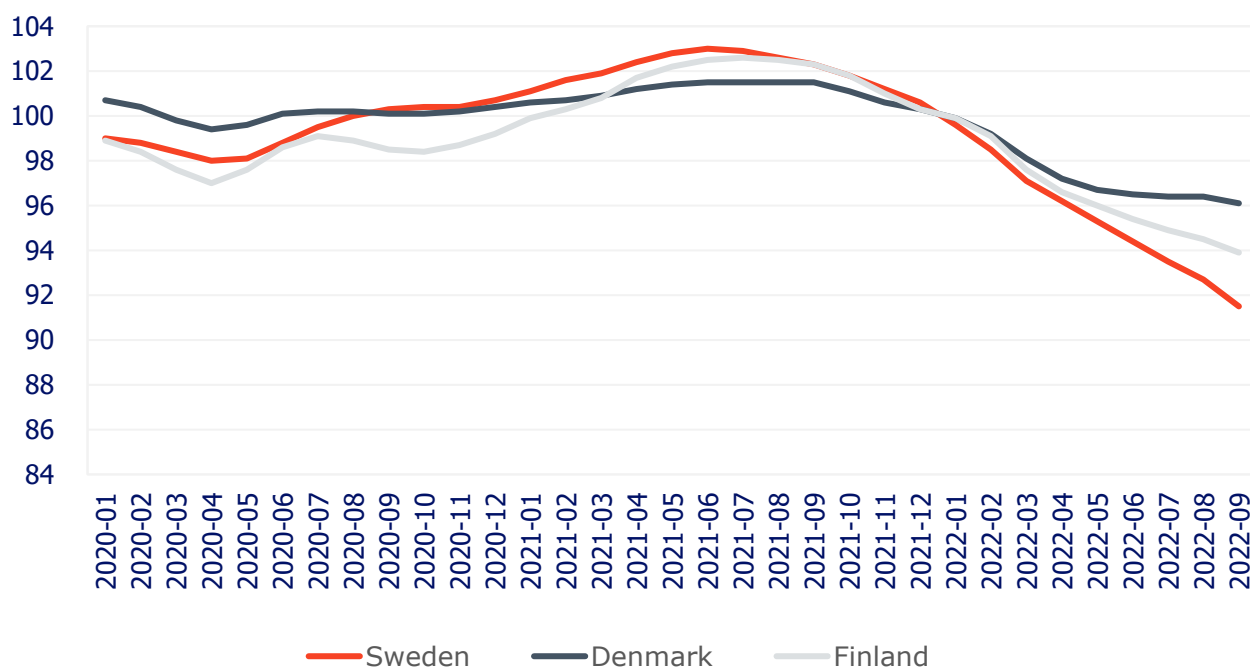
**Table 13. Real GDP change**

Country	GDP - change forecast 2022	GDP - change forecast 2023
Denmark	3	1.2
Finland	1.8	1.3
Sweden	1.3	0.8
Iceland	-	-
Norway	-	-

Note: GDP forecast from July 2022. Source [https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/summer-2022-economic-forecast-russias-war-worsens-outlook\\_en#executive-summary](https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/summer-2022-economic-forecast-russias-war-worsens-outlook_en#executive-summary).

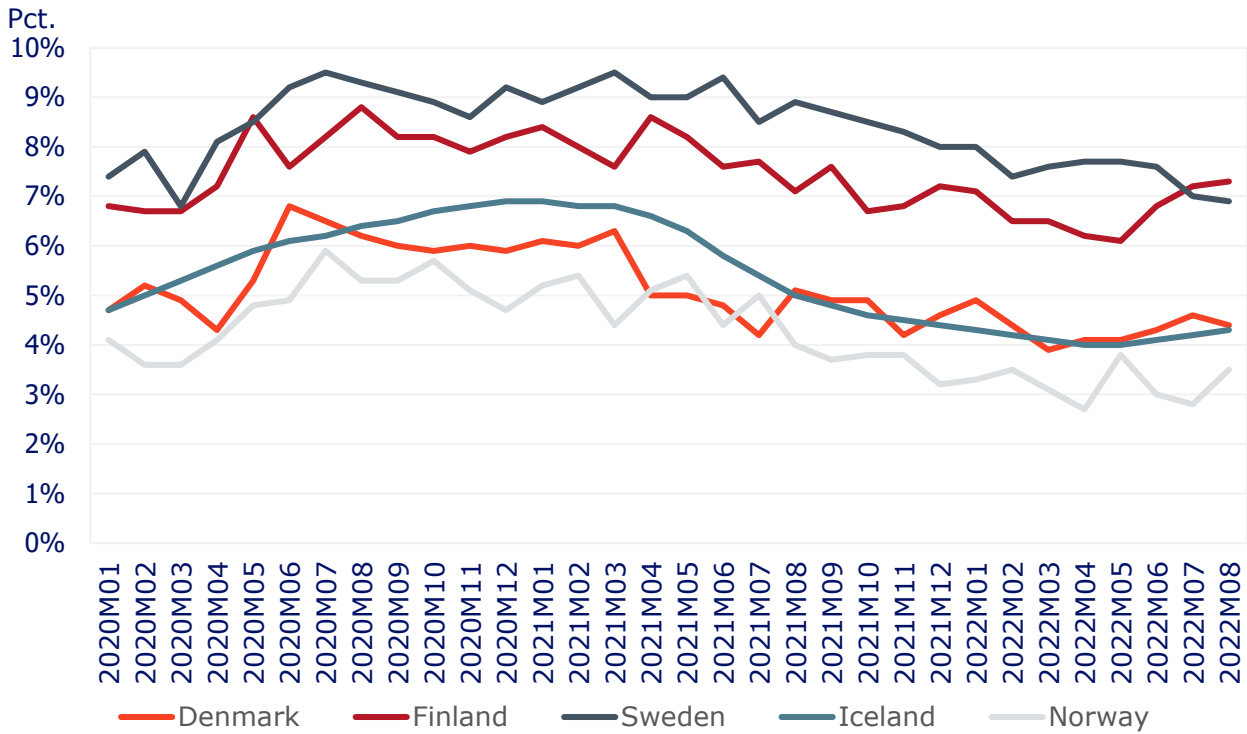
**Figure 7. Consumer confidence index (CCI)**

Index value



Note: The consumer confidence indicator provides an indication of future developments of households' consumption and savings. Measured against the long-term average = 100.  
Source: OECD\Consumer confidence index (CCI) (indicator).

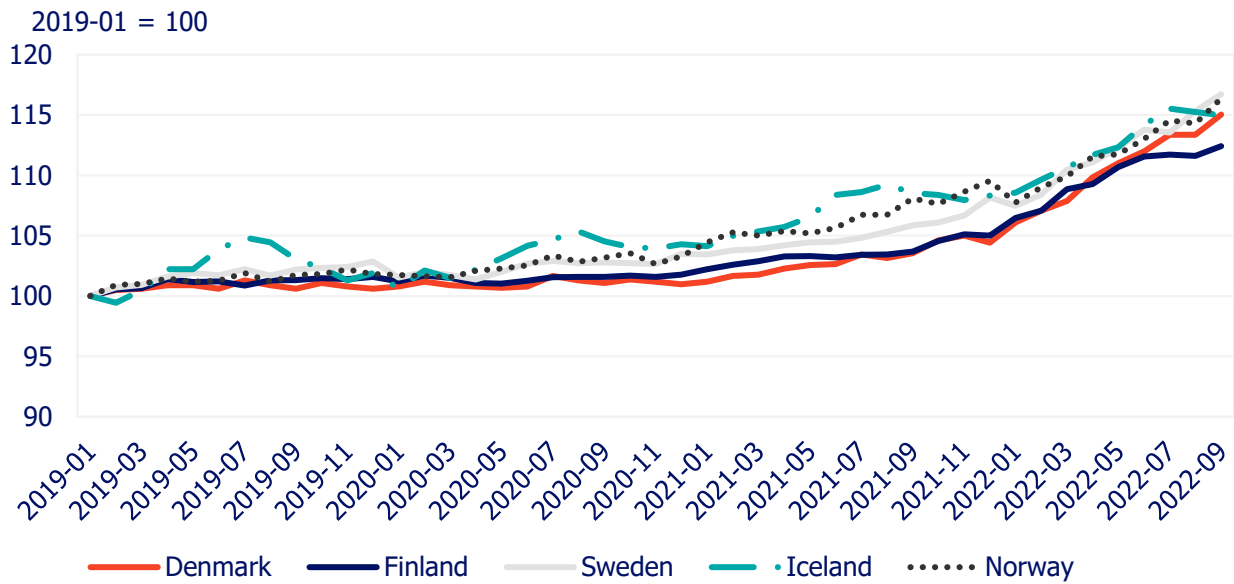
**Figure 8. Harmonised unemployment rate**



Source: OECD\harmonised unemployment rate (HUR).

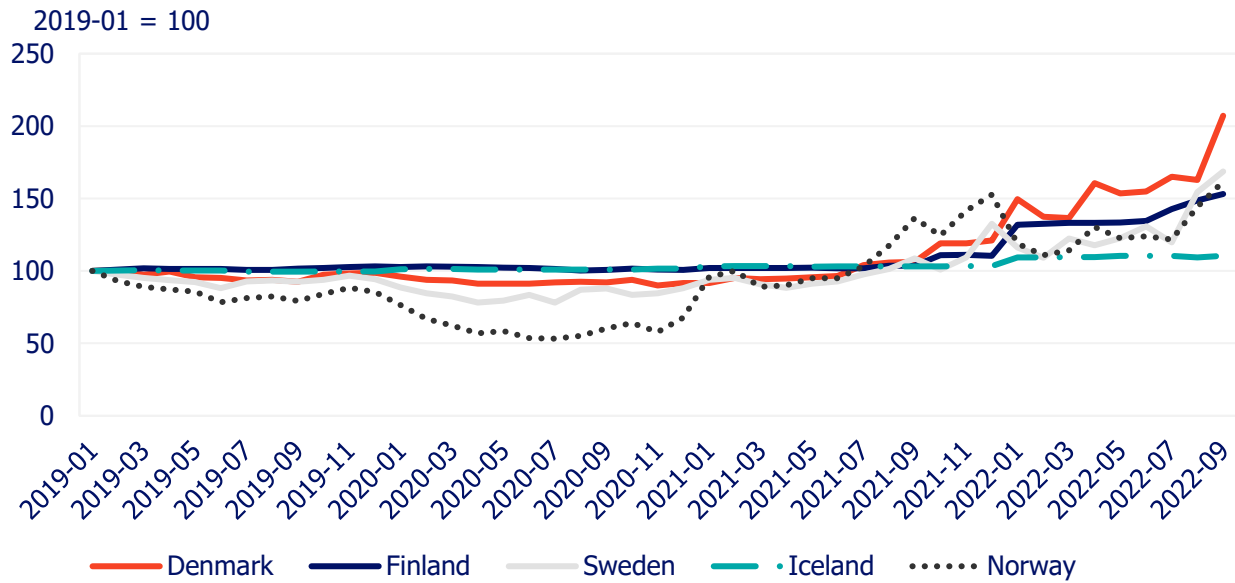
**Figure 9.**

**A. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices – All items**



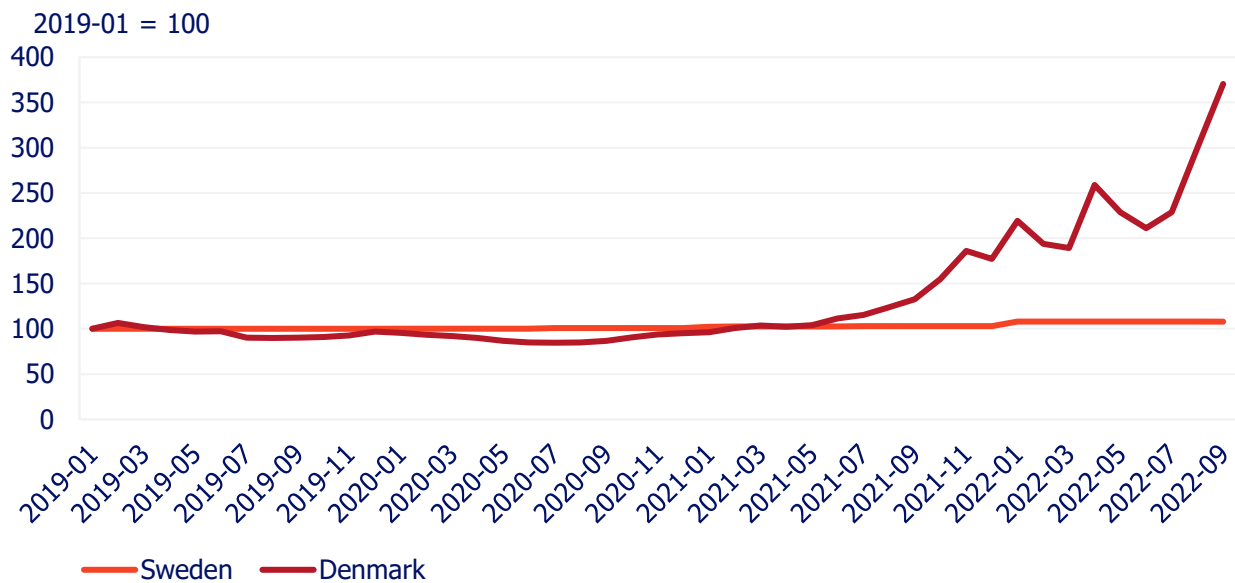
Source: Eurostat\Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

## B. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices – Electricity



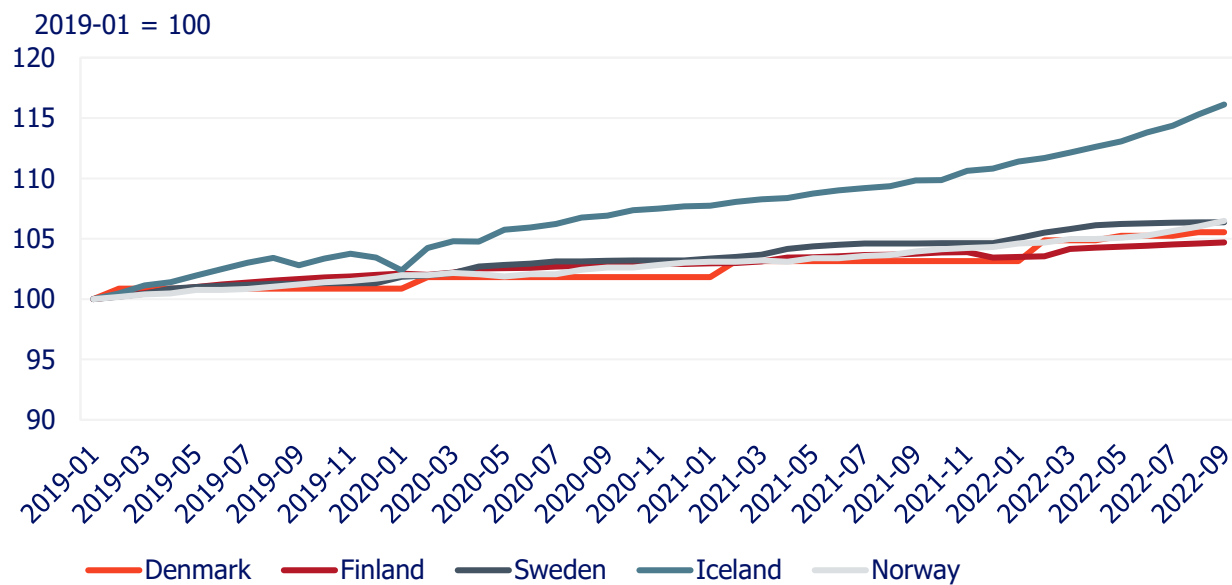
Source: Eurostat\Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

## C. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices – Gas



Source: Eurostat\Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

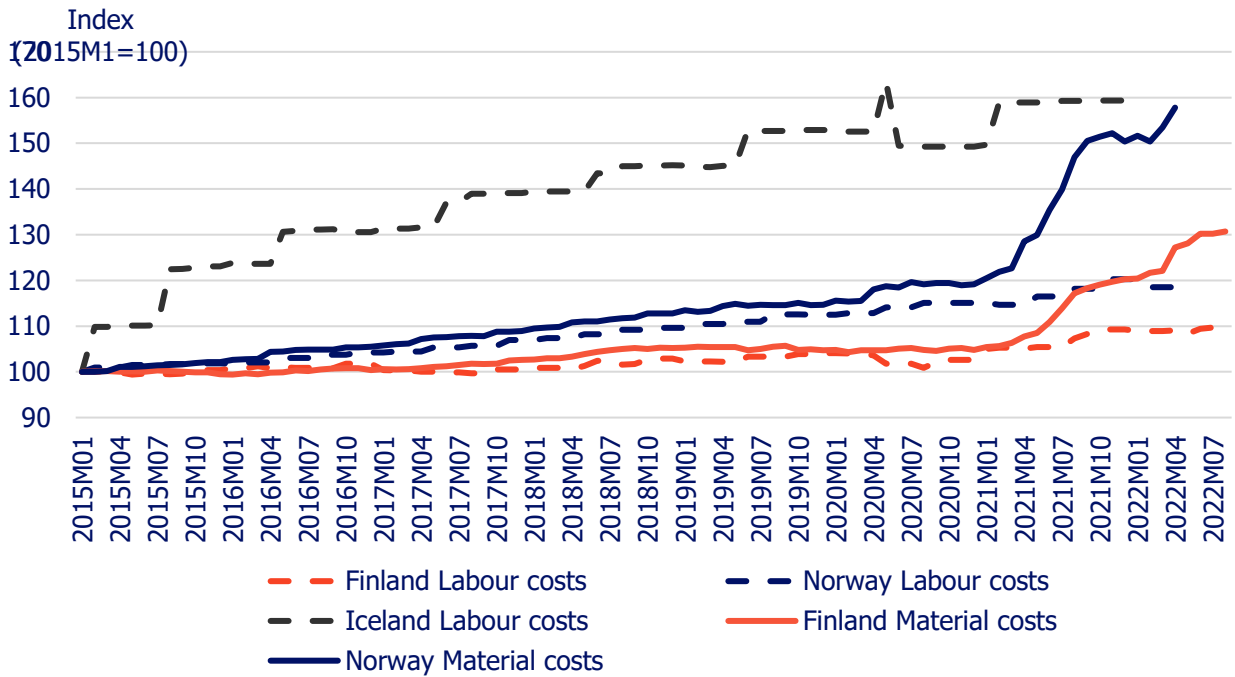
## D. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices – Actual rentals paid by tenants



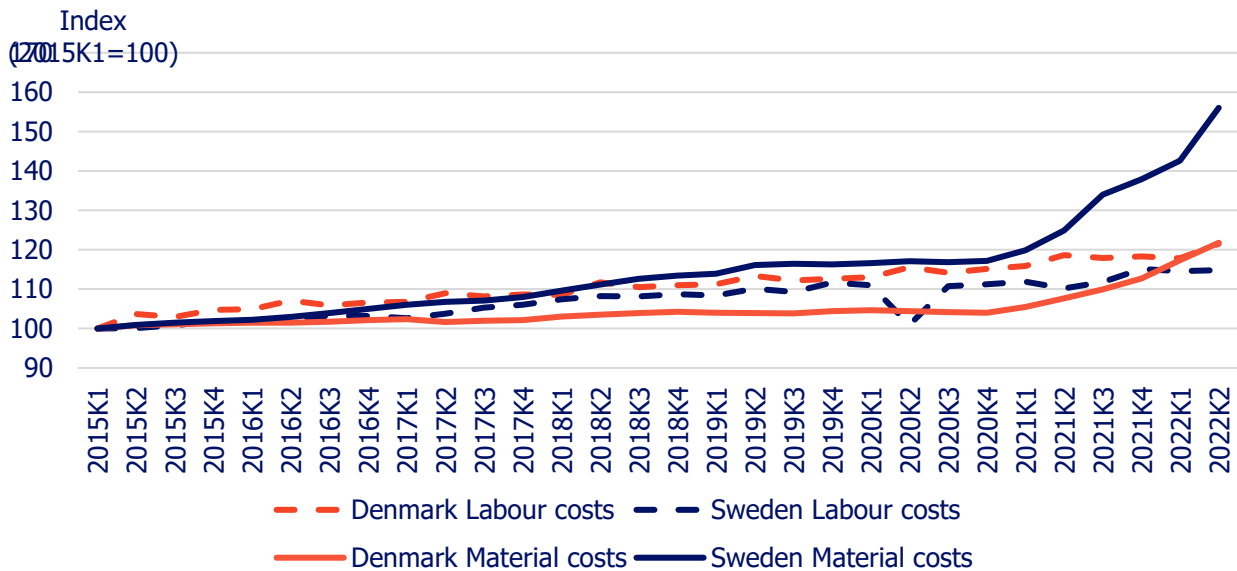
Source: Eurostat\Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

**Figure 10. Labor Costs and Material Costs**

**A. Iceland, Finland and Norway (Monthly Basis)**



**B. Denmark and Sweden (Quarterly Basis)**



Source: Statistics Denmark/BYG42, Statistics Norway/08651, Statistics Sweden/ FPIInLg15KvN, Statistics Finland/118p.